NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BRANKTT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Our Fenale Assertions WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Tur King LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Saven Son NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—HATTERAS INLET-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICENET'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway .- Day and BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 672 Broad-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyresant Institute, No. 609 MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway, -CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PARTOMINES, PARCES, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Brondway.—Songs, Bat. CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 BOWER, METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-Bongs, Dances, Farces. Burlesques, &c. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.— Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. New York, Tuesday, November 12, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

From various sources the news of the capture of Beaufort by our great naval expedition is confirmed, although no official news of the event has et reached the government by special despatch boat. From Hatteras, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and even from the distant Western point of Memphis, Tenn., the intelligence reaches us that the landing of our troops and the capture of the batteries and town of Beaufort has been successfully accomplished. A rumor was prevalent yesterday that one of the vessels of the squadron was seen at anchor off the Capes at the mouth of the Chesspeake, and was presumed to be the Vanderbilt, bound for Annapolis, with official reports from Port Royal; but it is not very probable that the Vanderbilt, or any other vesselt, freighted with such important news, would stop at any point short of Annapolis. While the arrival of some boat from the squadron was anxiously expected at Washington yesterday, her non-arriva was accounted for by the fact that General Sherman would probably not forward any official report to the government until the whole object of the expedition had been accomplished. However, it may be that a boat would arrive at any moment with the desired intelligence.

Several exaggerated reports, rather of the sensational order, have been circulated from Fortress Monroe; among them that two fishing smacks which had taken shelter under the guns of the Cumberland, reported that they had been fishing in the James river, supplying fish to the rebels, and that when they left the report was current that Charleston had been attacked by the Union forces. and that on Friday last the peninsula between the kmes and York rivers had been wholly abandoned, nd the rebel troops occupying that post had been ent South. It may be that some portion of the toops were withdrawn, but we doubt that this reninsula, forming as it does the road to Richmond. has been abandoned by the rebels. With regard to the attack on Charleston, it is highly improbable that General Sherman would leave his base of operations at Port Royal Island exposed to attack by such a movement, as he has not sufficient force to accomplish the capture of Charleston and preserve the safe occupation of his present position at Beaufort. Nor is it at all likely that an attack on Charleston, or any other large city, was contemplated by the expedition, considering that their landing point is some sixty or seventy miles, by land, from Charleston. It is far more probable that the intention of landing at Beaufort was to establish a secure rendezvous for our fleet, and comfortable winter quarters for the men, until future plans of action are matured. The rumors circulated yesterday by a down town paper, equally remarkable for its piety and obscurity, about the attack on Chayleston, are therefore absurd. The report that the Union troops at Beaufort had taken possession of the Charleston railroad is also doubtless somewhat exaggerated. It may be that they have destroyed some bridges. or broken up a portion of the road, but even these facts are not confirmed by any reliable authority. The success of our fleet, however, in landing and obtaining possession of Port Royal Island and the town of Beaufort is established beyond doubt, and that is a most satisfactory result at the outset of the expedition

The wreck of the transport Union, one of the squadron, at Bogue Inlet, as before reported, is confirmed by the arrival of the gunboat Albatross at Fortress Monroe, which reports having seen her go ashore at that point and break to pieces on Friday, the 1st inst. Her crew were taken by the rebels to Fort Macon and Raleigh, N. C.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which strived at Fortress Monroe from Hatterns, reports that on Wednesday the French frigate Cantelabria, 2,500 tens burthen, went ashore near Beaufort, in the gale. The commander and crew got safe ashore, and the vessel was afterwards blown up by a detachment sent from shore by the commanding officer. The loss of the French man-of-war Prony, at Ocracoke creek, is also reported, and there seems to be some slight conflict in the information, as to whether it was she or the Cantelabria which was blown up, but it is evident that both vessels suffered the penalty of their rashness, in endeavoring to infringe the block ade. The French war vessel Prony made one of the first division of the imperial fleet despatched to the North American waters by the Emperor immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion in the United States. There were four ships sent out under the flag of Admiral Reynaud off Halifax. The Prony was a screw propeller. and her armament was variously stated in the English papers at thirty-one and forty guns.

We publish a map to-day of the rebel capital. Richmond, and its fortifications and military defonces. In addition to them, our map will be ob-

served to contain the location of the tobacco warehouse in which the Union prisoners were confined and the hospital, where one hundred are being taken care of. Both points will undoubtedly prove of much interest to Northern people.

A despatch dated yesterday from Gallipolis, Ohio, states the town of Guyandotte, on the Virginia bank of the Ohio river, thirty-six miles below Gallipolis, was attacked on Sunday night by six hundred rebels, and that out of one hundred and fifty Union troops stationed there, one hundred were either killed or taken prisoners. It was said that the rebels, both male and female, fired on our troops from the houses. Three steamers which passed up the river after the fight, represent that no human being was visible at Guyandotte. Three other steamers went down to Guyandotte from Point Pleasant, yesterday morning, with four hundred Union troops on board. Guyandotte is a flourishing post village in Virginia, at the mouth of the river of that name, 228 miles below Wheeling, and 360 miles northwest of Richmond. It is an important point for steamboat purposes, and has a population of about one thousand inhabi tants. A railroad to run from there and Covington, to connect with the Central railroad, is in project. Later news states, however, that only eight of our men were killed, but that a large number were taken prisoners or wounded. It appears that the rebel portion of the inhabitants were aware of the intended attack, and had prepared a supper for the rebel cavalry on their arrival. Colonel Zeigler, with the Fifth Virginia regiment, arrived soon after the rebels left, and set fire to the town, the greater part of which has been reduced to ashes. Such is the news brought by the steamboat Empire State, which arrived at Gallipolis yesterday evening.

THE NEWS. We have now sufficient proof to warrant us aying that " the sacred soil of South Carolina," the abiding place of the Rhetts, the Keitts, the Orrs and the Chesnuts, has been "ruthlessly invaded by the ragged minions of Old Abe and hungry hirelings of Butcher Scott." King Cotton and some of the lords of the rice plantations will no doubt soon be gratified with the sight of some of Uncle Sam's mint drops, and pleased with the prospect of a speedy opening of a market for their

Minthorn Westervelt, a young gentleman twenty-three years of age, and of respectable amily, was placed on trial yesterday, before Judges Nelson and Shipman, in the United States Circuft Court, charged with voluntarily serving on board the slaver Nightingale. Mr. E. Delafield Smith. United States District Attorney, appears for the government, and Messrs, Charles O'Conor-John McKeon and F. Smyth for the defence.

A meeting of some of our most prominent mer chants was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, for the purpose of tiking measures for the drawing up of a general ban ru at bill, and its presentation to Congress at the net meeting of that body. The meeting was entirely a mercantile one, Royal Phelps occupying the chair. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Opdike, Mr. McCurdy and Mr. J. A. Brown. On motion of Mr Lambert, a committee of eleven was appointed, to whom was entrusted the duty of procuring legal aid in drafting a bill to carry out the wishes and

objects of the meeting. The first anniversary meeting of the New York County Medical Society was held last evening, in the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth nue and Twenty-third street-Dr. H. D. Bulkley, President, in the chair. The attendance of the faculty was very slim. The only business of any interest transacted was the re-election of the following officers to serve for the 'en suing year:-President, Dr. H. D. Bulkley: Vice President, Dr. Alfred Underhill; Treasurer, Dr. Robson; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. S. Downes; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. A. Purdy; Censors, Drs. Pond, Hubbard, Finnell, Henchell and Blakeman. A committee of three was appointed to report on a list of delegates to attend the State Medical Convention at Albany, with instructions to recommend the seventeen present incumbents at the next meeting. After some routine business relative to revision of bylaws, &c., the meeting adjourned.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, held a meeting last evening in the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, to hear the annual statement of the Board of Managers. There was quite a falling off in the appropriations for this year, compared with those of last, as there was much difficulty experienced in collecting subscriptions. Addresse were delivered by members of the Board of Managers, and the proceedings were listened to with much interest by a large congregation.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, a quorum not being present.

The Board of Councilmen did not meet last evening, a majority of the members being particularly interested in the Tammany primary election They will positively meet on Thursday, at which time the large calendar of papers will be reduced. The unlicensed liquor dealers have been in a state of great excitement for the last few days, in consequence of !! e fact that the Police Department issued an order a few days ago requiring the police to detect and report all violations of the Excise law, as active criminal proceedings will speedily be taken against them. Yesterday several of them applied for license, on the ground that it is safer to comply with the law than to wilfully violate it any longer. The Board of Excise is still open, so that all may have a chance to obtain

A larger number of ships arrived at this port yesterday than ever before known in one day. A full list of them can be seen in the maritime

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of 800 bales, closing firm on the basis of 24 1/2c. a 24 1/2c for middling uplands. Flour was irregular for comme , while medium and extra shipping brands, in cluding round hoop Ohio, were firm, and sales were made to a fair extent. Wheat was active and in good de mand. Common grades were heavy, and in some cases rather easier, while good shipping lots were firmer and closed Mc. per bushel higher. A part of the sales were for cargoes to arrive. Corn was in good demand and firmer, with sales here, and to arrive, for the stward and for export. The sales included Western mixed, for export, at 64%c. a 65c. Pork was steady with moderate sales at \$15 a \$15 50 for mess, \$13 a \$15 50 for thin mess, and \$9 37% a \$9 50 for prime. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 500 hhds., 570 boxes and 9,000 begs Manila at prices given in another place. Coffee was steady, with sales of \$1,500 bags Rio at 15 we Freights were heavy and lower. Corn and wheat were engaged to Liverpool at 10d. a 10%d., and wheat to Lon don at 11d. a 11 3dd., in bulk and bags.

THURLOW WEED ALL RIGHT.- Henry Ward Beecher's abolition Independent having circulated the report that Thurlow Weed's mission to Europe is that of a peacemaker between our loyal and rebellious States, Mr. Wesd, in a card to the Albany Journal, indignantly crushes the inuendo as a false fabrication, and goes on his way rejoicing. We are pretty sure that we have correctly expounded this European mission of Mr. Weed, but this malicious fling of the Independent shows that our abolition republican clique have an eye upon him, and upon our Secretary of State, and that the end of this imbroglio is yet to come.

The New Army Lenders-Inauguration of

an Improved Military Epoch. The first truits of the elevation of Major General McClellan to the Commandership-in-Chief of the federal army, have already appeared in the appointment of Major General Halleck to the place left vacant by the removal of Gen-Fremont, in the Western Department, and of General Buell to supersede General Sherman n Kentucky. Every single portion of the great, patriotic army of the loval States is thus placed ander the leadership of young, able and vigorous commanders, whose antecedents secure for them the confidence of their troops, and upon whom the country can rely for a successful prosecution of the war which is to suppress rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. With such men at the head of the loyal forces which the administration has summoned into the field, it may be safely assumed that no more military blunders need be anticipated, and that the promises recently held out by Secretary of War Cameron, Adjutant General Thomas, and the Commander-in-Chief himself, of a "short and decisive campaign," and a "rapid onward movement into the heart of the enemy's country," will soon be fulfilled.

The North have an army now in the field of over five hundred thousand men, for the most part thoroughly drilled and disciplined, panting for conflict and an opportunity of crowning themselves with the laurels of victory, and sustained by a reserve of a million more of the

tants of the loyal States, if their services should be needed. Yet, when the President's proclamation of the 15th of April last-only seven short months ago—was issues, it seemed as though little short of a miracle could produce the stupendous revolution that has since been witnessed. The West Point Military Academy and the army had become so completely demoralized, under the baneful influence of Mr. Buchanan's imbecile administration, and the dishonest manœuvring of Secretary Floyd, that the principal fortresses, many of the arsenals, immense military stores, and a large proportion of the most efficient officers in the United States service, at once passed over to the cause of secession, and everything connected with national defence was found to be honevcombed with treason. Such, however, has been the unparalleled energy of the government that, in little over half a year, raw recruits have been changed into hundreds of legions which, if occasion should require would be able to cope with the standing armies of any power in the world.

Unmistakeably evident is it that the war is about to be carried on with a tremendous vigor and energy, which, ere the lapse of another quarter of a year, will have removed every fear of the destruction of our glorious American nationality. The naval expedition, so wisely planned and prudently executed, which, at this hour, is striking terror into the hearts of the rebels of South Carolina, and causing treason to quake throughout the slaveholding States, is but the first beginning of the storm which will shortly burst forth over the South from every quarter of the Northern horizon. Our arms have hitherto been paralyzed in Missouri; but with proper leadership, only a few weeks are needed to remove every vestige of disloyalty from the soil of that State. Kentucky is ours and the desperate preparations that are being made by the rebels to defend Tennessee, show that our armies, under Buell, will soon be an, ticinating an onward movement. General McClellan will speedily give a glorious account of himself in Virginia, and, under the new regime that has been inaugurated the clouds that have obscured the minds of the fearful and doubting, and enabled abolition incendiaries to embarrass and thwart the administration will disappear "as the moth before the whirlwind." The recent measures of the new Commander-in-Chief and the appointments that have been made under his auspices have inspired a universal confidence, greater than has been known at any previous moment, and of which no forbodings are entertained that it will prove misplaced.

The Success of the Naval Expedition

Since Saturday last, when we published an account of the bombardment of Beaufort. through a flag of truce from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe, we have received no account whatever of that event from the fleet itself, much less of the results which are said to have followed from it. But from rebel authority the most encouraging reports of the expedition bave reached us, and we are bound to give some credit for veracity to those who admit their own defeat. From their flags of truce, from the telegraphic despatches in their own newspapers, and from the news circulated every where through the South, there can be little doubt of the success of this great naval enterprise. Deserters have brought the intelligence, and it has come to us in so many shapes and from so many quarters, independent of each other, and all of them rebel sources, that

it would be absurd to reject the evidence. It may be asked why we have not official news from the fleet itself, or any sort of direct intelligence from it. The answer is that the expedition was considerably scattered by the storm, that it required time for a subsequent rendezvous, that the attack only commenced on Thursday last and there is searcely time vet to report the result. The despatch boats which were detailed to convey intelligence to the government were wrecked or disabled, and it is probable that a vessel of war could not be spared for such a nission till the occupation of Beaufort was rendered secure. It must be recollected, too, that the telegraph in South Carolina is in the hands of the rebels, and that the news could only come from the fleet by steamer to Fortress Monroe or Annapolis. On the contrary, the South Carolinians could send the news instantaneously over the magnetic wires throughout the whole Southern States.

That this important news has produced its effect at the South is very evident. Davis, Beauregard and a number of rebel troops from the army of the Petomac have been reported as moving in the direction of the point attacked. General consternation prevails. The fact that, notwithstanding the severity of the tempest, and that probably some twenty vessels, some of them shoddy vessels, foisted on the government by speculators and peculators, bave perished or been disabled, the fleet has effected a successful landing, and the Union flag waves over Beaufort and the whole island of Port Royal, augurs well for the naval campaign so auspiciously begun. The ramor that the disembarked forces were marching on Charleston, or that they have as yet moved beyond the limits of Port Royal, is highly improbable. It was no part of the programme and it would be folly to make an advance either

upon Charleston or Savannah with so small a force, though it is not impossible that a feint was made on Charleston by a portion of the fleet, in order to divert attention from the real object of attack, and to divide the fire and distract the forces of the enemy. The troops landed at Beaufort fortify their position, and, having obtained reinforcements, will make it a starting point against the heart of the rebellion at another day. Beaufort will become a cotton port, situated as it is in the midst of the Sea Island cotton district, and the Union men of the South will be glad to send shipments there when they are liberated from the thraldom of the insurgent chiefs.

Nor is this the only naval expedition against the rebel States. There are two or three others now being fitted out, which will be equally successful, and in the course of six weeks or two months, one hundred thousand men will occupy all the important points on the coast; not, perhaps, to make an advance into the inte rior just now, but as safe bases for future operations, and as outlets for the produce of the Southern loyalists and the interchange of Northern commodities. With Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, Beaufort, Pensacola, Key West, and the other places to be seized and occupied, in possession of the federal army and navy, the rebels will be surrounded by a cordon of mili. tary posts which will not only completely cut off their external communication, but threaten so many vital points at the same time, that their grand army will be broken up into fragments and rendered powerless withou a blow; and then the time will have come for a forward movement upon Richmond and the other capitals of the rebellious States.

Thus, with the arrangements just made by the government to permit Northern merchants to trade under special license with the Union men of the South, through the ports held by our arms, with the appointment of such generals as Buell to Kentucky and Halleck to Missouri and the West, and with the skill and energy of McClellan pervading and animating the whole army, the era of blunders shall have ceased, and a new epoch shall have dawned upon the cause of the Union, opening a bright and glorious page in the history of the re-

THE BEAUFORT DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA-INTERESTING STATISTICS AS UNION ARGUMENTS .-The Beaufort district, or county, of South Carolina, now in the occupation of our land and naval forces, literally swarms with negroes According to the census of 1850, which is not materially varied in this case by the returns of 1860, the population of this district was as fol-

Total white population. 5,947
Free colored 579

This will give us an average in round numbers of five slaves for every white inhabitant of the district, so that no better point than this district could be selected at this crisis for a trial of the temper of this vital cotton State institution of slavery.

The agricultural returns of the census from this district embrace the following very inte. resting statistics, and the reader will bear it in mind that the whole district or county is flat and swampy, and made up almost entirely of sea islands, separated from each other by a very remarkable network of inlets, estuaries and

BEAUFORT (S. C.) DISTRICT. Farms
Acres improved
Acres mimproved
Value, improvements, &c.
Horses, asses and mules
Neat cattle
Sheep Hay, tons. Cane sugar, pounds. Moiasses, gailons. Rice, pounds. Cotton, ginned bales of 400 pounds each. Wool, pounds.
Beeswax and honey.
Beeswax la slaughtered, value. MANUFACTORIES. Capital employed. \$63,800 \$50.036

Produced in families. Reduced to an analysis, these are exceedingly interesting statistics. First, we find this ditrict of Resufort divided into 842 farms; or in other words, the whole district is divided among 842 land owners, allowing an average of nearly 3,000 acres of improved land, forty negroes, and only six horses, mules and asses to each farm, all told. This will give us an idea of the vast amount of labor performed by the negroes with the hoe, the spade and shovel; and then it must be remembered that, cut up as the district is with islands, boats discharge to a great extent the duties performed else where by horses, asses and mules.

In the matter of pork and bacon, an allow ance of one hog to each inhabitant will perhaps do. The great cash productions of the county are rice, cotton (sea island) and Indian corn. At the present prices of sea island cotton in England the crop of Beaufort district may be put down at two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and at six cents a pound we may se down its rice crop at the same figure, and, at a dollar a bushel, its Indian corn crop at half a million, making an aggregate product from these three staples of \$5,500,000.

Now, with our land and naval forces in occu pation of this district, a splendid market will at once be opened for all this vast surplus in corn, rice and cotton of this Beaufort district, upon the simple test of allegiance of these Beaufort planters. If they manifest their loyalty to the Union they will be paid for their produce, and such prices as they have never been paid heretofore, and they will be supplied in exchange with many necessary articles of which they are sorely in need. Above all, they will be protected in the enjoyment of their slave property, and 32,000 slaves are equal to the respectable item of sixteen millions of dollars. On the other hand, if these Beaufort planters adhere to the rebel causethey must be treated as rebels, and they must run the risk of the confiscation of their beautiful rice, their lovely sea island cotton and their desirable Indian corn, to say nothing of their 32,000 fat and lusty negroes.

Thus, the reader will appreciate the impor tance of our armed occupation of this Beaufort district, from the powerful Union arguments which it will bring to bear upon the planters thereof. They have from twenty to thirty mil-

lions of moveable property at stake, and the integrity of their institution of slavery. Will they sacrifice their cetten, corn, rice and negroes in behalf of the pepular cause of this suicidal rebellion, or will they return to the Union, and be protected, enriched, and secured against the grinding despotism of Jeff. Davis? An interesting question, which we hope will be solved in a general Southern reaction for the Union, beginning at Beaufort.

SKETCH OF APPAIRS IN THE REBEL EMPIRE. An observant and highly intelligent correspond ent, who has recently spent some weeks at Richmond and travelled thence through Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, has furnished us with a most interesting sketch of what he has seen, and heard, and gathered on his tour His description of the condition of the Union soldiers imprisoned in the tobacco warehouses at Richmond will elicit the sympathy of this whole community, and lead, let us hope, to some action by our government tending toward their restoration to freedom. He gives some valua ble information about the strength, disposition equipment and supplies of the rebel army; the universal war feeling in the section through which he travelled; the camps of instruction at Richmond and the preparations for wintering the rebel army there; the fortifications and transports on the Mississippi, and the cannon foundries, powder mills and manufactories of arms and equipments in the South. His communication is free from the bias of all preconceived notions or ideas, but is a plain, unvarnished statement of the condition of things in Richmond and in the South generally. deem it unnecessary to call more particular attention to it, feeling assured that its contents will command the attention alike of the people and the government

The Arctic Expedition. Dr. Hayes will meet the Geograpical Society and the contributors to the Arctic Fund at the Rooms of the His street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, to give

It is understood that Dr. Hayes has made valuable dis coveries in Arctic geography and other branches of science, and the public will await with great interest this first report from the returned explorer.

The schooner United States, which has carried the little

band of brave men through the many perils among the ice, arrived at New York on Thursday last, and now lies at Burling slip. She is an object of great interest to all familiar with Arctic affairs.

Her excellent condition speaks well for her good man MR. TASISTRO'S RECTATIONS.-Mr. Tasistro will deliver

his second entertainment of the season as soon as a suffi-cient number of tickets shall have been subscribed to promptly done, as this accomplished gentleman, owing to the growing infirmity of his sight, is more or less dependent upon what he makes in this way. HERRMANN IN PHILADELPHIA. -Mr. Herrmann has been

drawing excellent houses in Philadelphia. He cor his engagement there on Saturday, and from thence goes to Washington, where he will remain a week.

Ms. C. Ferguson's Concert.-This gentleman gives concert to morrow evening at the Brooklyn Institute. He will be assisted by Miss White and several other

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL SOIRERS IN BROOKLYN .- We see that these entertainments, which have proved so attractive to the lovers of music for several seasons past in New York, are about to be commenced in Brooklyn.

The first concert for the season will be given in the hall of the Polytecnic Institute on Thursday evening next.

GENERAL SCOTT'S STUD .- It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the whole of General Scott's carriage and riding horses are to be disposed of by private sale. This is a good chance for those desiring procure some memorial of the old here.

Maus for California. - The mails for California, Oregon and Washington Territory are sent overland daily fro the New York Post Office, morning and evening. Letters for the above destinations go by land and not by steamer. as is the general impression with the public. The steamer carries the mails for Central America and the

DESPATCHES FOR ECROPR.—The steamship Arago, which left this port on Saturday last, weather permitting, will stop at Cape Race, on Wessesday evening, in order to 145 Broadway, New York, will forward despatches for her which may be left at his office until this (Tuesday)

Personal Intelligence

Mrs. Lincoln was stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel for a few days last week, when many purchases were mad by her in this city. She left for Boston on Saturday night last, on a visit to her son Robert, and will retur to this city to morrow en roule for Washington. Captain Le Roy, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

The Approaching Charter Election THE TAMMANY AND REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES OFFICES TO BE FILLED, ETC.

The contest for the charter elections has been fairly pened. The several parties have issued their pron ciamientes, and the numerous aspirants for office are bas as bees laying plans for the successful accomplishment the objects of their ambition. From the fact that the Mayoralty term expires on the last day of December, and that a new election is to take place for the succession to the civic chair, much interest is felt in political circles, and it is anticipated that a very large vote will be polled. Were it not for this circumstance, it is pretty certain that the vote of the city would not reach the low figure of 30,000 at the approaching charter election.

Tammany Hail'ted off last night with her primaries, having hed elections to choose delegates to the conventions for the nomination of candidates for the various offices to be filled.

The election will be for a Mayor, eight Aldermen, from the even numbered districts; twenty-four Councilmen, School Officers from all the wards, and a Police Justice for the Third district, in place of J. Sherman Brownell, decoased. that a new election is to take place for the succession to

The Tammany Conventions will meet as follows — The Aldermanic conventions this (Tuesday) evening the Councilmanic conventions, Wednesday evening, November 13; the School conventions on Thursday, November 16.

The republican primaries take place to-morrow evening, and their conventions are ordered to assemble as follows:

lows:—
The Mayoralty on Thursday ovening: the Aldermanic,
Friday evening; the Councilmanic, Saturday evening; the
School, Monday, Nov. 18, and the Police Justice Convention on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19.
A very lively and exciting time is in prespect.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE QUARTERMASTER'S DE-PARTMENT OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH BEGIMENT.

No. 11.—United States Marshal Murray and one of deputies seized fourteen cases of soldiers clothing, at the New York and Eric Railroad depot, marked J. M. R. street, New York. The cases were brought to the Mar-shal's effice and examined, and were found to contain sol-diers clothing valued at \$10.000, made for the Seventy ninth regiment and delivered to Quartermaster Ostran-der, who consigned them to J. M. Reynolds, the surfer-for the purpose, as it is alleged, of defruiding the govern-ment of the United States by sending the goods to the Western States. Mr. Reynolds was arrested in Brooklyn, and Mr. Ostrander was taken into custody in this city. They were held to answer. street, New York. The cases were brought to the Man

Prize Commissioner's Office.

this port on Saturday night, brought the cargoes of four

DOLLARS TAKEN.—The Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, Connecticut, was robbed between Saturday evening, November 9, and Monday morning, November 11, of some vember 9, and Monday morning, November 11, of some fifty thousand dollars, of which eight thousand was in specie and the balance mostly in bolls of their own bank, with three Treasury notes—one of \$100 and two of \$50 cach. The building was probably entered by stairs on the outside, communicating with a lawyer's office directly over the bank vault. The floor was taken up, and the vault, which was of heavy mascerry, covered with a massive stone slab, entered by splitting the stone and removing it. After the money was taken the pieces of slab were replaced and the flooring screwed down leaving scarcely a trace upon the outside of the

THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EXPEDITION.

Confirmation of the Previous News.

TWO REBEL BATTERIES CAPTURED

The Union Troops in Beaufort, S. C.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Taken by Union Soldiers.

A Large Fleet Reported Off Ship Island,

THE NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

the inlet in a small boat, had been received on the main land of the taking of two rebel forts at Port Royal and the landing of a large Union force. Beau been taken by our troops.

No particulars have arrived, but the main fact corresponds with the news received a few hours since from

Norfork by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk. From the same source we have a rumor that the rail road above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our

troops, with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this moration, and also bring the improbable rumor that our The French frigate Calabria was burned to the water's

There are rumors of three Union vessels having gone

Via BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1861.

The gunboat Albatross, from the blockade on the N Carolina coast, which arrived last evening, reports that on Wednesday, the 6th, she sighted a wreck about eight miles north of Bogue Inlet, North Carolina, but the see was so high she could not make her out, though a flag of truce was hoisted on shore.

Next day she stood in again, when another flag was

Next cay she stood in again, when another may we hoisted. On communicating, she learned that the wreck was the United States steam transport Union, belonging to the fleet, loaded with horses and provisions, and that she went ashere on the night of Friday, the 1st inst. All

When she struck she was badly stove, with four feet of water in her hold. She was run square on shore, and broke in two, abaft the smoke stack. Capt. Garvin and

She had sixty-seven, all but fifteen of which were killed before going ashore.

The rebel officers informed the officers of the Albairons that Captain Garvin had said he feared the Winfield Scott, with two regiments, had foundered and gone down, be cause she was in company shortly before the Union struck, and suddenly disappeared.

It was at night, and this conclusion is much doubted

The robels reported also that two vessels of the fleet were ashere near Charleston, and others below Hatterse. Nothing was heard of the Ocean Express, or the names of any of the others alleged to be lost.

The Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras. Lieutenan Lowry reports that on Wednesday morning last heavy firing was heard south of that place, and news was received that the French war steamer Pronns was on Ocracoke beach. Leutenant Lowry, with the gunboat Undorwriter

The sea was very high, and we could not get neares than three miles. Lay there all night, making signals. In the morning, finding the Underwriter in a damaged condition, returned to Hatteras. At eleven o'clock the with a loud explosion and dense smoke.

It was supposed she had been abandoned and blown up. This and another French war steamer had been in

mand at Hatteras, received intelligence from the main captured the batteries and Beaufort. It was reported through the same source, that the Mayflower and an other ship belonging to the fleet were wrecked.

shown Nothing whatever has been received here con through Norfolk, that one gunboat was disabled by the Excepting the wrecks, the belief is that the expedition is

The gunboat Monticello left here at five P. M. to join

NEWS BY WAY OF HATTERAS INLET.

Baltimors, Nov. 11, 1861. Captain Dowell, who arrived at Fortress Monroe with the Twentieth Indiana regiment, gives the following statement in reference to the reception of the news from the fleet at Hatteres Inlet :---

departure of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, a man was observed paddling across in a small cance from the main land to the Peninsula, and as soon as he reached shore he proceeded to the quarters of the entieth Indians regiment, and stated that the people of North Carolina had received tidings of the great nava expedition; that it had success in effecting landings at the ports of Port Royal and Beaufort. At the first named place they had experienced no difficulty in landing, as there was but a small settlement on the coast; but as pear two days. The man stated that he was not a deserter from the

rebels, for he would not join them, being a Union man h neart and principle. He seemed to be very intelligent, and is only object in making the visit was to com with the Union troops to the success of the naval expedi He remained in the place until the Spaulding took he

THE NEWS BY WAY OF CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 11, 1861.

Memphia papers received to-day contain despatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of the naval xpedition at Beaufort, and capture of three forts at Port ossession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge their loss to be very large.

New Orleans papers also received to-day speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

THE NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1881. An officer of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, who came from Hatteras Iniet, arrived in the old Point boat. He says that he had a long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras Inlet. This party was not deserter, but a private citizen-s man of considerable intuitigence, who had crossed the Sound at the risk of his life to bring the news to the Union troops. The officer reports that his conversation corresponds precisely with what has already been transmitted over the wires. Outide of this statement there is a report that, in taking Beaufort, a large part of the town was burned.

THE NEWS BY WAY OF PHILADELPHIA PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1861.

Somewhat exaggerated, or rather sensational state ments have been received here from Fortres Monroe, that two fishing smacks took refuge under the guns of the Cumberland. The captains were moreans. They reported that they had been fishing in James river, supplying the rebel troops. When then